SJK

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

(1) ALLTECH COMMUNICATIONS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

(1) AMERICAN TRADITION CUSTOM STEEL, LLC,
(2) AMERICAN TOWER CUSTOMER SERVICE,
(3) RICHARD AARON JARVIS, INDIVIDUALLY AND D/B/A "AMERICAN TOWER CUSTOMER SERVICE",
(4) OLIVIA ASHLEIGH JARVIS, INDIVIDUALLY AND D/B/A "AMERICAN TOWER CUSTOMER SERVICE",
(5) NORTHERN TOWERS INDUSTRIES, INC., AND
(6) DERRICK HAWBOLDT,

Defendants.

FILED
NOV 23 2016
Mark C. McCartt, Clerk
U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Case No. 16 CV - 709 JHP - TLW

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff AllTech Communications, LLC ("AllTech") for its Complaint against the defendants Richard Aaron Jarvis ("Richard Jarvis"), Olivia Ashleigh Jarvis ("Olivia Jarvis"), and Derrick Hawboldt ("Hawboldt") (collectively, the "Individual Defendants"), American Tradition Custom Steel ("ATC Steel"), American Tower Customer Service ("ATC Service"), and Northern Towers Industries, Inc. ("Northern Towers"), (together with the Individual Defendants, "the Defendants") states as follows:

Fees pd
1 summons

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This action seeks to recover damages owed to AllTech by Defendants as a result of their actions in infringing U.S. Patent No. 7,062,883 ("the '883 patent"), and for inducing infringement of the '883 patent. This action also includes claims for appropriate injunctive relief.

JURISDICTION

2. This Court is vested with jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1138 and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as an action arising under the United States patent laws.

VENUE

3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). The acts of infringement that are the subject of this litigation occurred and are occurring in the Northern District of Oklahoma; Defendants' unlawful activities may be found in the Northern District of Oklahoma; the claims alleged in this action arose in the Northern District of Oklahoma; and victims of Defendants' unlawful activities may be found in the Northern District of Oklahoma.

THE PARTIES

4. AllTech is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma and has its principal place of business in Tulsa, Oklahoma. AllTech manufactures and services portable cellular towers used for communication and other uses.

5. Defendant ATC Steel is, upon information and belief, a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma and has its principal place of business in Claremore, Oklahoma.

6. ATC Steel intentionally committed acts of patent infringement aimed at Oklahoma and residents of Oklahoma, with knowledge that the brunt of the injury would be felt by Plaintiff in Oklahoma.

7. Defendant ATC Service is, upon information and belief, a general partnership or, in the alternative, a business entity organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma, and having its principal place of business in Claremore, Oklahoma.

8. ATC Service intentionally committed acts of patent infringement aimed at Oklahoma and residents of Oklahoma, with knowledge that the brunt of the injury would be felt by Plaintiff in Oklahoma.

9. Defendant Richard Jarvis is, upon information and belief, a principal and managing member of ATC Steel, and a principal and partner in ATC Service.

10. Upon information and belief, Richard Jarvis resides in Oklahoma.

11. Richard Jarvis intentionally committed acts, patent infringement and induced patent infringement, with knowledge that the brunt of the injury would be felt by Plaintiff in Oklahoma.

12. Defendant Olivia Jarvis is, upon information and belief, a principal and partner in ATC Service.

13. Upon information and belief, Olivia Jarvis resides in Oklahoma.

14. Olivia Jarvis and Richard Jarvis, as partners in ATC Service, are jointly liable for the infringing activities of ATC Service.

15. Defendant Northern Towers is, on information and belief, a Canadian corporation doing business in the State of Oklahoma.

16. Northern Towers intentionally committed acts of patent infringement and induced patent infringement, aimed at Oklahoma and residents of Oklahoma, with knowledge that the brunt of the injury would be felt by Plaintiff in Oklahoma.

17. Defendant Hawboldt is, upon information and belief, the president and CEO of Northern Towers, and a citizen of Canada, who does business in the state of Oklahoma.

18. Hawboldt intentionally committed acts of patent infringement and induced patent infringement, aimed at Oklahoma and residents of Oklahoma, with knowledge that the brunt of the injury would be felt by Plaintiff in Oklahoma.

BACKGROUND

19. AllTech is the owner of United States Patent No. 7,062,883 ("the '883 patent") titled "Self Guying Communication Tower." The '883 patent issued to Laurence H. Langholz and Robert C. Brothers on June 20, 2006. A copy of the '883 patent is attached as Exhibit 1. Mr. Langholz and Mr. Brothers assigned their rights in the '883 patent to AllTech on March 16, 2001. A copy of the assignment is attached as Exhibit 2.

20. In 2010, AllTech entered into an agreement to manufacture and supply portable communication towers, including towers that are covered by the '883 patent, for an Oklahoma limited liability company, Towerworx, LLC ("Towerworx").

21. Defendant Richard Jarvis was an employee of Towerworx and worked with towers that incorporated the '883 patent.

22. In 2012, Towerworx was acquired by PCTelWorx, Inc., a Delaware corporation that was subsequently merged with its parent company PCTEL, Inc., a Delaware corporation (collectively, "PCTEL"). PCTEL took assignment of the agreement between AllTech and Towerworx, and began purchasing portable communication towers from AllTech, including towers that are covered by the '883 patent.

23. At or after the time PCTEL acquired Towerworx, Defendant Richard Jarvis became an employee of PCTEL, and in that capacity continued working with towers that are covered by the '883 patent.

24. PCTEL did not purchase, take assignment of, or otherwise acquire any rights to the '883 patent.

25. In 2015, PCTEL exited the tower business and sold its related assets to one or more of the Defendants. Those assets included towers that are covered by the '883 patent.

26. In 2015, one or more of the Defendants, acting through ATC Service, purchased certain assets from Turris Systems, LLC. Those assets included towers and equipment that are covered by the '883 patent.

27. On information and belief, some or all of the towers or equipment covered by the '883 patent that were purchased by one or more of the Defendants in 2015 were purchased without authorization and otherwise infringed upon the '883 patent. Defendants purchased said towers and equipment with knowledge of the infringement.

28. The Defendants have been, and are, engaged in the manufacturing, marketing, and sale of towers that infringe upon the '883 patent ("Infringing Towers"). Said infringement includes, but is not limited to, the Individual Defendants' use and control of Northern Towers, ATC Service, and ATC Steel, to manufacture in the United States towers that infringe the '883 patent, for sale in the United States and Canada; and to manufacture in Canada towers that infringe the '883 patent, for sale in the United States.

29. Upon information and belief, Defendant Hawboldt traveled to Oklahoma to further Northern Towers' unlawful acts in Oklahoma.

30. In performing the actions described above, ATC Service was acting at the direction of Defendants Richard Jarvis and Olivia Jarvis. Richard Jarvis and Olivia Jarvis participated in, directed and had full knowledge of the unlawful activities of ATC Service.

31. In performing the actions described above, ATC Steel was acting at the direction of Defendant Richard Jarvis. Richard Jarvis participated in, directed and had full knowledge of the unlawful activities of ATC Steel.

32. In performing the actions described above, Northern Towers was acting at the direction of Defendant Hawboldt. Hawboldt participated in, directed and had full knowledge of the unlawful activities of Northern Towers.

33. The Individual Defendants use ATC Service, ATC Steel, and Northern Towers as instrumentalities to carry out their plans to infringe the '883 patent.

COUNT 1

DIRECT PATENT INFRINGEMENT (35 U.S.C. § 271(A))

34. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the allegations in paragraphs 1 - 33 above.

35. By virtue of its ownership of the '883 patent, AllTech has the right to sue for infringement of the '883 patent and recover for infringement thereof.

36. ATC Service, ATC Steel, and Northern Towers, and Richard Jarvis, Olivia Jarvis, and Derrick Hawboldt, acting through the same, directly infringed the '883 patent in manufacturing, selling, and offering to sell Infringing Towers. This conduct constitutes literal infringement and/or infringement under the doctrine of equivalents. This infringement will continue unless enjoined by this Court pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283.

37. As a direct result of the infringing activities of Defendants, AllTech has suffered injuries in an amount to be determined at trial, and is entitled to damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

38. The infringement by Defendants was willful and deliberate, and AllTech is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT 2

INDUCED PATENT INFRINGEMENT (35 U.S.C. § 271(B))

39. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the allegations in paragraph 1-38 above.

40. Defendants are also engaged in the manufacture, marketing, and sale of towers in a manner that constitutes induced patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(B). This infringement will continue unless enjoined by this Court pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283.

41. As a direct result of the infringing activities of Defendants, AllTech has suffered injuries in an amount to be determined at trial, and is entitled to damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

42. The infringement by Defendants was willful and deliberate, and AllTech is entitled to treble damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff AllTech respectfully requests as follows:

A. That ATC Service be held to have directly infringed the '883 patent, and indirectly infringed the '883 patent through inducement;

B. That ATC Steel be held to have directly infringed the '883 patent, and indirectly infringed the '883 patent through inducement;

C. That Northern Towers be held to have directly infringed the '883 patent, and indirectly infringed the '883 patent through inducement;

D. That Richard Jarvis be held to have directly infringed the '883 patent, and indirectly infringed the '883 patent through inducement;

E. That Olivia Jarvis be held to have directly infringed the '883 patent, and indirectly infringed the '883 patent through inducement;

F. That Derrick Hawboldt be held to have directly infringed the '883 patent, and indirectly infringed the '883 patent through inducement;

G. That Defendants be permanently enjoined from directly or indirectly infringing the '883 Patent;

H. That Defendants be ordered to fully compensate Plaintiff for all damages caused by them;

I. That this case be deemed exceptional, and treble damages be awarded;

J. That Defendants be required to account for all profits, gains, and unjust enrichment derived from their infringement;

K. That Plaintiff be awarded its attorneys' fees and costs in this action;

L. That Plaintiff be awarded an assessment of interest on the damages; and

M. That Plaintiff be awarded such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

Respectfully submitted,

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-and-

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EXHIBIT 1

US007062883B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Langholz et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 7,062,883 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jun. 20, 2006**

(54) **SELF GUYING COMMUNICATION TOWER**

(75) Inventors: **Laurence H. Langholz**, Tulsa, OK (US); **Robert C. Brothers**, Tulsa, OK (US)

(73) Assignee: **AllTech Communications, L.L.C.**, Tulsa, OK (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 754 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/812,121

(22) Filed: Mar. 16, 2001

(51) Int. Cl.
E04H 12/18 (2006.01)
E04H 12/00 (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl. 52/110; 52/125.2; 52/146; 52/40

(58) Field of Classification Search 52/29, 52/146, 125.2, 40, 110, 148, 151; 280/765, 280/764, 766
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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JP 305061 * 12/1988 .... 280/764.1
JP 99794 * 4/1994 .... 280/763.1
JP 135305 * 5/1994 .... 280/764.1

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Primary Examiner—Lanna Mai
Assistant Examiner—Phi Dieu Tran A
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Head, Johnson & Kachigian

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A mobile communication tower comprising a trailer comprising a chassis, mounted on two or more wheels, a hitch, a plurality of chassis guy wire attachment points and a plurality of leveling mechanisms; a telescopic tower pivotally mounted on the trailer; a mechanism to raise and lower the tower; a plurality of tower guy wire attachment points located on the tower; and a plurality of guy wires each with an upper end attached to one of the tower guy wire attachment points and a lower end attached to one of the chassis guy wire attachment points.

8 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

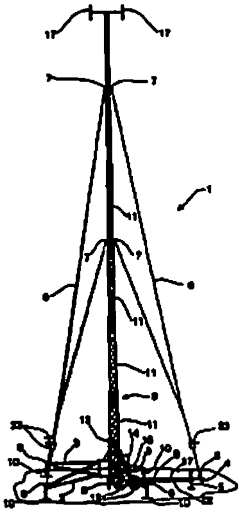

FIG. 1

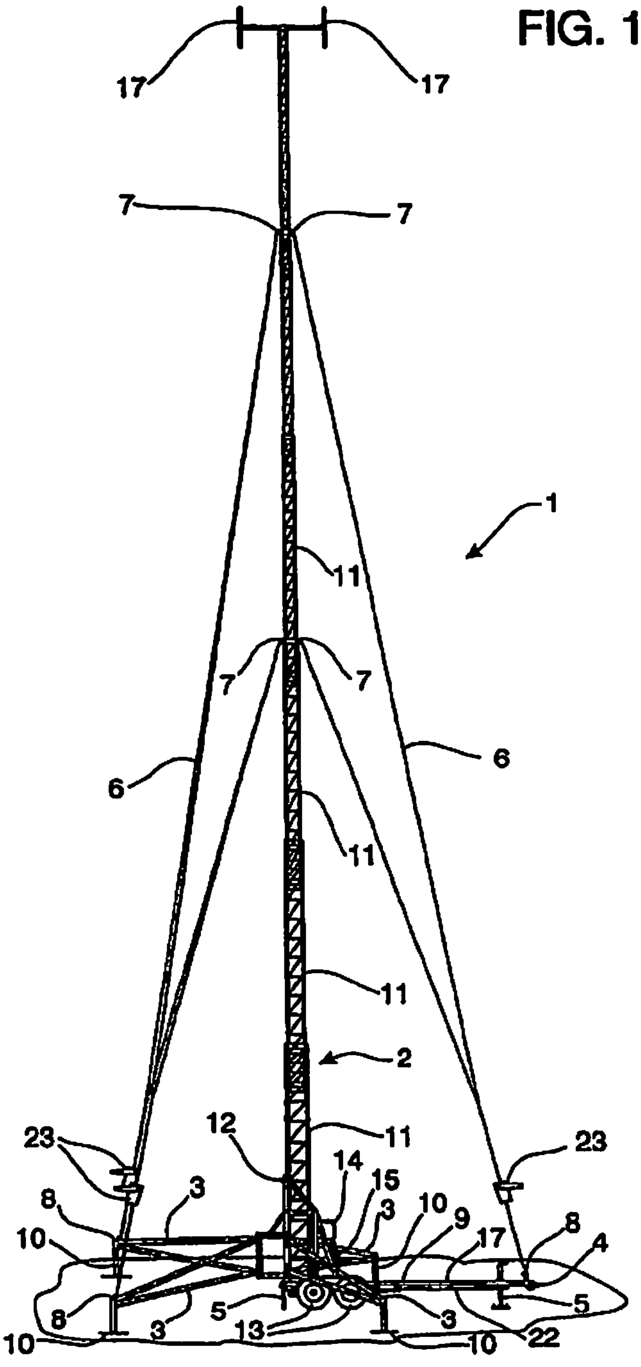
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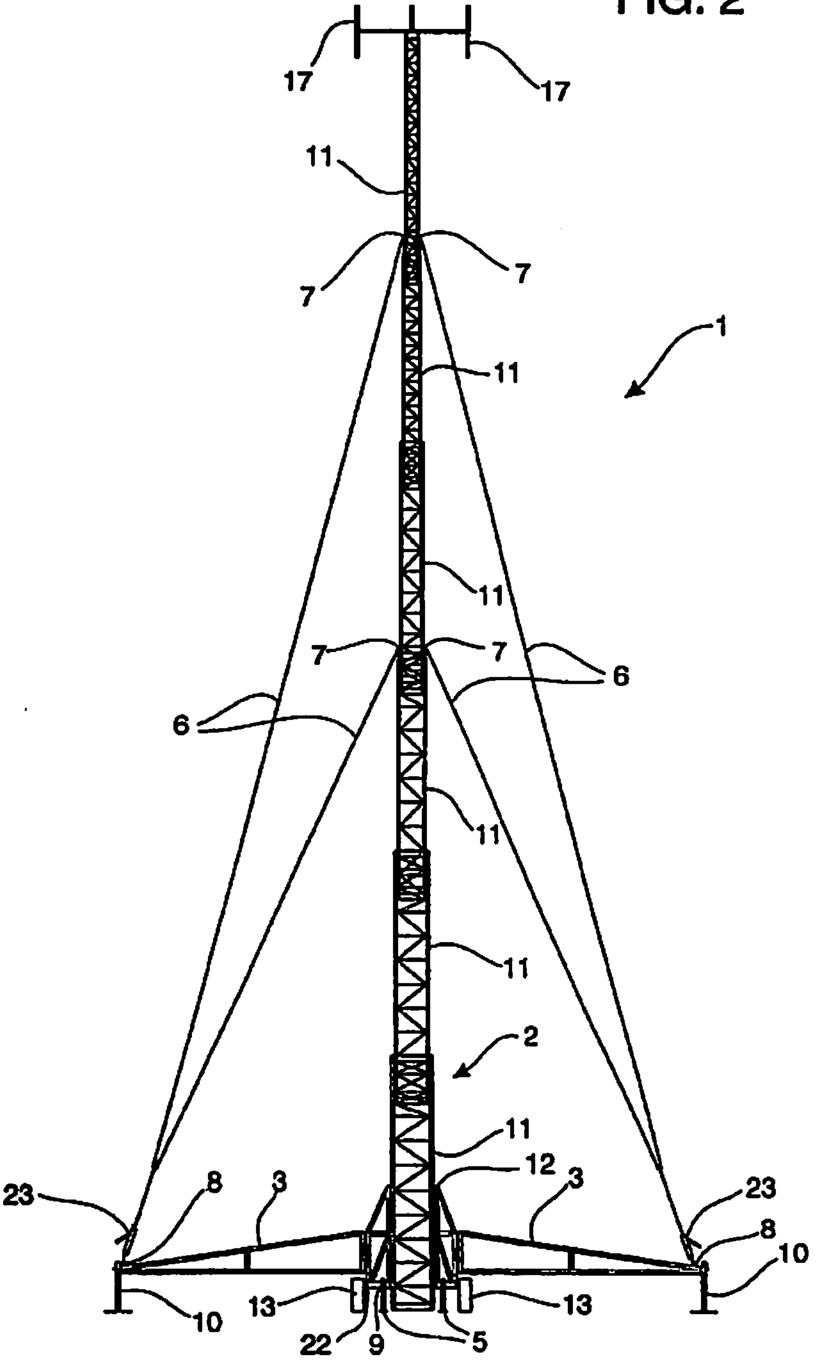
FIG. 2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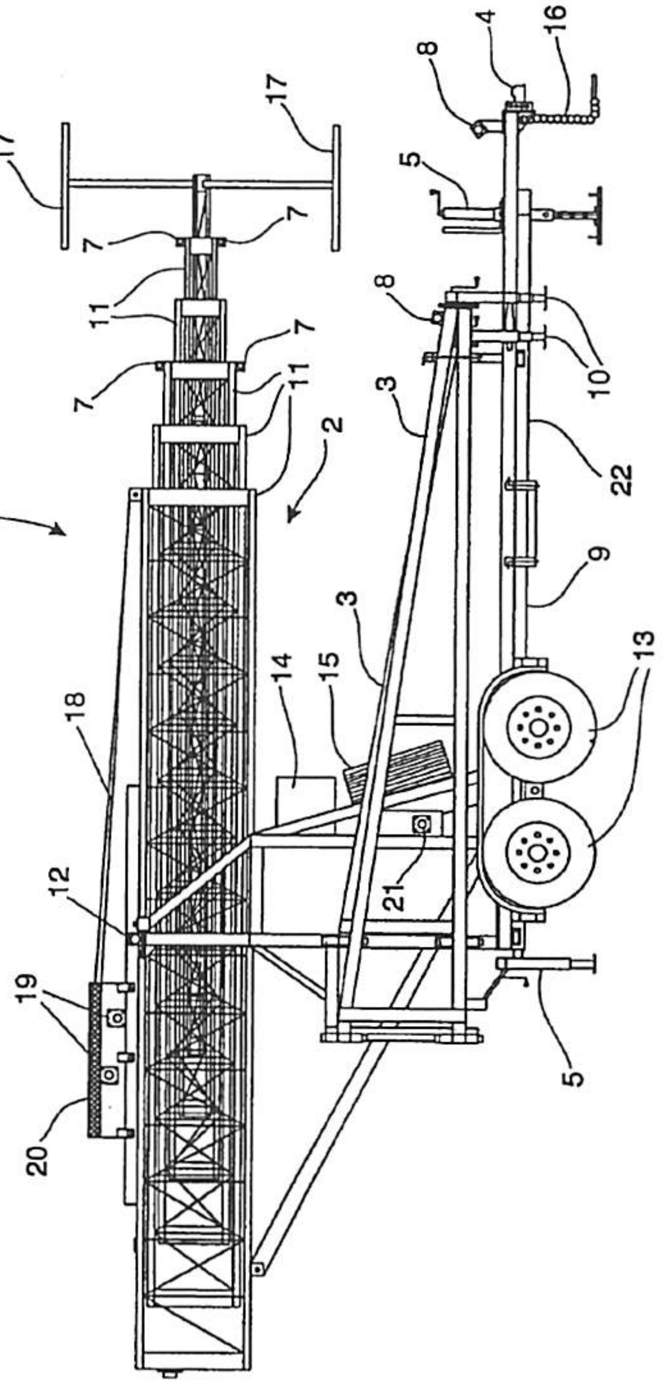
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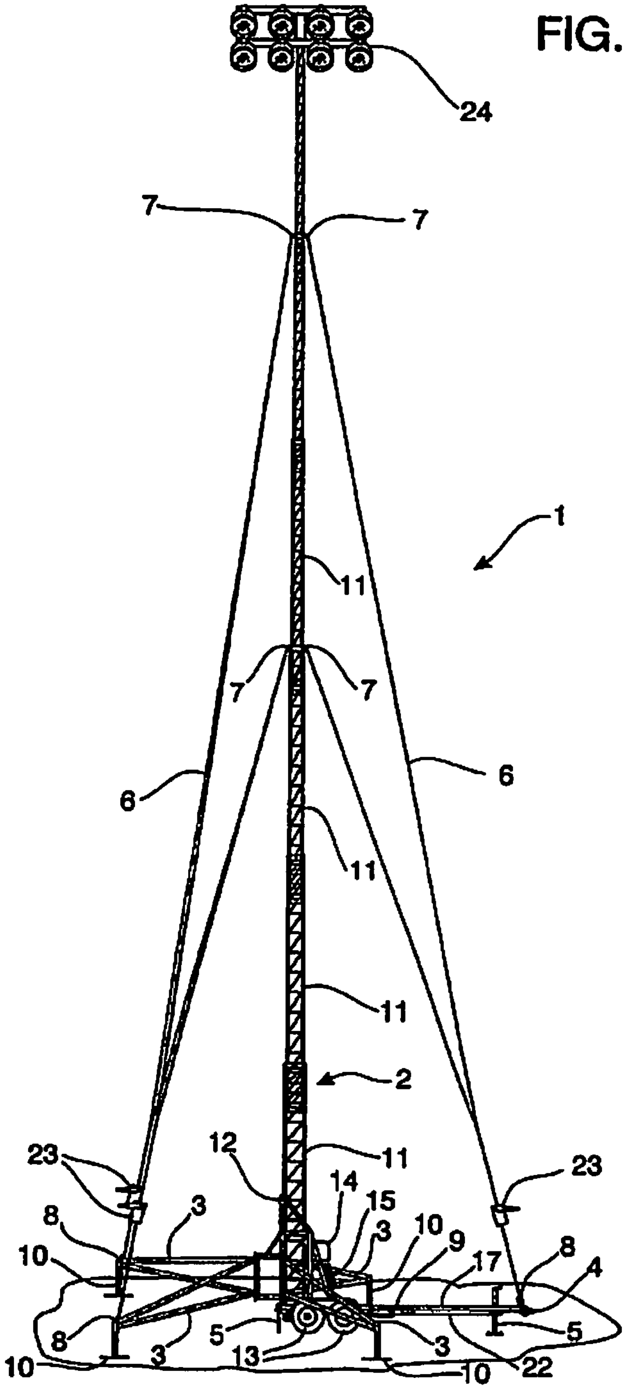
FIG. 3

FIG. 4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SELF GUYING COMMUNICATION TOWER

REFERENCE TO PENDING APPLICATIONS

This application is not related to any pending applications.

REFERENCE TO MICROFICHE APPENDIX

This application is not referenced in any microfiche appendix.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is in the field of temporary mobile communication facilities.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the last few years the popularity of cellular phones, digital pagers, wireless Internet access and digital telephone service has increased dramatically. In order to provide these communication services the service providers must maintain a network of towers spread across the area of coverage. Since what these service providers sell is air time, it is very important that these providers place a tower and equipment quickly in any location where insufficient capacity exist. Temporary facilities play an important role in providing the service provider a mechanism with which they can provide coverage to meet such demand. When there is insufficient coverage to meet standard usage requirements, a temporary facility may be used while a permanent site is built. From time to time these towers are taken out of service for routine maintenance or due to damage caused by storms or accidents. When the towers are taken out of service this forces the service provider to either have a gap in coverage or to obtain temporary facilities to provide services. Temporary facilities are also useful in providing cellular capacity necessary to cover increased temporary demand due to a large sporting event, celebration or festival.

Purported improvements to portable towers are known and represented in the prior art. For example:

U.S. Pat. No. 544,577 issued on Aug. 13, 1895 to J. B. Greve discloses a fence post.

U.S. Pat. No. 1,360,493 issued on Nov. 30, 1920 to O. W. Breden discloses a distributing apparatus.

U.S. Pat. No. 2,863,530 issued on Dec. 9, 1958 to H. J. Woolslayer et al. discloses a portable oil well derrick

U.S. Pat. No. 2,905,280 issued on Sep. 22, 1959 to S. M. Weaver discloses a telescoping or collapsible brace construction

U.S. Pat. No. 2,973,818 issued on Mar. 7, 1961 to G. I. N. Marvin discloses a wheeled trailer for liquid fertilizer applying apparatus.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,289,364 issued on Dec. 6, 1966 to H. B. Watts Jr. et al. discloses a composite tower structure and method of tower erection and storage.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,011,694 issued on Mar. 15, 1977 to Frederic E. Langford discloses a method and apparatus for guying a load bearing member wherein a system for guying a tower on which a force is exerted in a direction transverse to the elongate dimension thereof includes a plurality of guys interconnected between the tower and respective anchors. The guys are placed under a tension load to oppose the force exerted on the tower. An extensible device, such as a hydraulic piston and cylinder assembly, is serially interconnected with the guys at a location between the tower and

the anchor. Before a force is exerted on the tower, the piston and cylinder assemblies are pre-pressurized with hydraulic fluid so as to retract the pistons and thus reduce the effective length of the guys. When the load on the guy bearing the greatest tension load reaches a predetermined value, hydraulic fluid is relieved from its associated piston and cylinder assembly, allowing the assembly to extend and increase the effective length of that guy. As this occurs, the tower will translate in the direction of the load exerted thereon, transferring a portion of the tension load that would otherwise be borne by the guy bearing the greatest load to the remaining guys. The tension load at which the piston and cylinder assembly extends is predetermined so as to prevent the tension load per unit cross sectional area of its associated guy from exceeding the ultimate strength of that guy.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,899,500 issued on Feb. 13, 1990 to Harmon R. Miller et al discloses a CMR (Cellular Mobile Radiotelephone) cell site which includes a foundation for a CMR equipment edifice. The foundation, together with the edifice, rests on a leveled surface. An antenna tower is mounted on the roof of the edifice and is secured by an antenna mounting brace embedded in the roof of the edifice. The antenna is guyed at three elevations along the antenna's height to three points on the foundation. The edifice encloses a 10-inch-square, steel support column, positioned within the edifice directly beneath the antenna mounting brace, for supporting the antenna tower. Four-inch-thick slabs of concrete are inserted between the floor of the edifice and the support column and between the support column and the roof so as to isolate the interior of the building from electrical disturbances such as lightening.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a trailer mounted mobile communications tower which is capable of being erected and guyed without use of standard terrestrial anchors.

The tower itself is a telescopic tower which rides on a trailer. When the trailer is put into place, the outriggers are deployed. The tower is then elevated to its normal operating height where the guy wires are secured from the tower guy wire attachment points down to the chassis guy wire attachment points.

At first, the present invention may appear similar to U.S. Pat. No. 4,899,500 (the '500 patent). However, upon a closer inspection, the present invention is very different from the '500 patent. The '500 patent purports to be a mobile site. However, the unit disclosed in the '500 patent weighs 54,000 pounds and requires a separate crane to be brought on site for the building to be placed in position on the foundation, making it in reality a permanent facility. The crane is also required to erect the tower which is transported to the site in various segments. The present invention on the other hand is always mounted on at least one axle and can be deployed and put into place by using a pickup truck. The tower itself is erected by using the lifting mechanism built onto the trailer. Furthermore, the device disclosed in the '500 patent is constructed using two 4" thick slabs of concrete. It also has a building mounted on the foundation. The present invention, while it may or may not have an equipment cabinet or shelter attached to the trailer, does not have any concrete in its construction.

It should also be noted that the present invention can be deployed and set up within thirty minutes whereas it takes at least 36 hours to erect the system disclosed in the '500 patent.

Another difference between the '500 patent and the present invention is that the invention disclosed in the '500 patent relies upon its 54,000 pounds of weight to act as an anchor to provide stability for the tower whereas the present invention weighs approximately 8,000 pounds although this weight can vary with the equipment and accessories added to the present invention.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the '500 patent specifically teaches away from using a trailer to transport the tower and implies that the large weight is necessary to provide a stable platform. This is a direct contradiction to the present invention which is trailer mounted and weighs significantly less than the device disclosed in the '500 patent.

Other objects and further scope of the applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description to follow, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein like parts are designated by like reference numerals.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view of the fully erected tower containing the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an end view of the fully erected tower containing the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a side view of the tower ready for transport.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the fully erected tower containing the present invention in use with a lighting assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

While the making and using of various embodiments of the present invention are discussed in detail below, it should be appreciated that the present invention provides for inventive concepts capable of being embodied in a variety of specific contexts. The specific embodiments discussed herein are merely illustrative of specific manners in which to make and use the invention and are not to be interpreted as limiting the scope of the instant invention.

The claims and the specification describe the invention presented and the terms that are employed in the claims draw their meaning from the use of such terms in the specification. The same terms employed in the prior art may be broader in meaning than specifically employed herein. Whenever there is a question between the broader definition of such terms used in the prior art and the more specific use of the terms herein, the more specific meaning is meant.

While the invention has been described with a certain degree of particularity, it is clear that many changes may be made in the details of construction and the arrangement of components without departing from the spirit and scope of this disclosure. It is understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments set forth herein for purposes of exemplification, but is to be limited only by the scope of the attached claim or claims, including the full range of equivalency to which each element thereof is entitled.

FIG. 1 shows a side view of a trailer mounted telescopic communication tower with one embodiment of the present invention in a fully erected position. The tower 2 is comprised of a plurality of telescoping tower sections 11 which can nest inside one another in the down position and can be telescopically extended to reach the up position. Located at the top of the tower 2 are the antenna mounts 17. The tower 2 is pivotally mounted to a trailer 9 at the tower pivot point 12. The trailer 9 is comprised of a chassis 22, outriggers 3, wheels 13, a plurality of leveling mechanisms 5, and a hitch 4.

The plurality of outriggers 3 are pivotally mounted at one end to the chassis 22. At the outer end of each outrigger 3 is located a outrigger foot 10. The outrigger foot 10 can be adjusted up or down to help level the trailer 9. The leveling mechanisms 5 also assist in leveling the trailer 9.

The trailer 9 also has a spare tire 15 and a cabinet 14 to contain various equipment.

There is a chassis guy wire attachment point 8 located near the hitch 4 and on each of the outriggers 3. There are also tower guy wire attachment points 7 mounted on a plurality of places on the tower 2. The upper end of the guy wires 6 are attached to the tower guy wire attachment points 7 while tower 2 is in the lowered position. The tower 2 is then fully erected and the lower end of the guy wires 6 are connected to the chassis guy wire attachment points 8. The guy wires 6 are then tensioned to secure the tower 2 into a vertical position. The exact location of the tower guy wire attachment points 7 and the chassis guy wire attachment points 8 can be adapted to suit current field conditions. The exact mechanism by which the guy wires 6 are attached and tensioned can be any one of a number of mechanisms which are commonly used in this art.

The tower 2 is pivotally mounted to the trailer 9 at the tower pivot 12. There is a tilting mechanism 21 which manipulates the collapsed tower from a horizontal position to a vertical position. A lifting mechanism 20 is used to extend the tower to a fully erect position. The embodiment of the trailer mounted telescopic communications tower 1 as shown in FIGS. 1 through 3 has two lifting winches 19 each with a lifting cable 18. In the event one of the lifting mechanisms fails, the tower can be erected or collapsed using the second lifting mechanism. Other types of lifting mechanisms 19 are pneumatic or hydraulic in nature and are commonly used in this art.

To use the trailer mounted telescopic communication tower 1, the trailer 9 is pulled onto a site. The forward most leveling jack 5 is then lowered and the hitch 4 and safety chain 16 are disconnected from the tow vehicle. The two rearmost leveling mechanisms 5 are then also lowered. All of the leveling mechanisms 5 are then manipulated to put the trailer 9 on a level plane. Once the trailer 9 is on a level plane, the outriggers 3 are deployed and the outrigger feet 10 are lowered. The outrigger feet 10 are then adjusted to insure that the trailer 9 remains on a level plane. The tower 2 is then tilted to a vertical position using the tilting mechanism 21. Once the collapsed tower 2 is in a vertical position, the communication equipment is mounted on the mounts 17 and on various other parts of the tower 2. Also the upper ends of the guy wires 6 are connected to the tower guy wire attachment points 7. The tower 2 is then erected by the lifting winch 19, winching in the lifting cables 18. Once the tower reaches the desired height, the lifting winch 19 is then stopped. The lower ends of the guy wires 6 are then connected to the chassis guy wire attachment points 8. The guy wires 6 are then tensioned until the tower 2 is plumb. The trailer mounted telescopic tower 1 is then ready for use once it is connected to the system.

The present invention of erecting a mobile tower and anchoring its guy wires to the trailer 9, chassis 20 or outriggers 8 can also be applied to lighting towers as shown in FIG. 4. The trailer mounted telescopic tower 1 has a lighting assembly 24 mounted on it. In this application the antenna mounts 17 are replaced with a lighting assembly 24.

While this invention has been described to illustrative embodiments, this description is not to be construed in a limiting sense. Various modifications and combinations of the illustrative embodiments as well as other embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon referencing this disclosure. It is therefore intended that this disclosure encompass any such modifications or embodiments.

What is claimed is:

1. A mobile communication tower comprising:

a trailer comprising a chassis mounted on two or more wheels, a hitch, a plurality of chassis guy wire attaching points and a plurality of leveling mechanisms wherein the chassis has a plurality of outriggers pivotally mounted to said chassis, each outrigger having an outrigger guy wire attaching point and a foot which can be adjusted vertically, wherein the lower end of each guy wire is attached to an outrigger guy wire attaching point,

a telescopic tower pivotally mounted on the trailer,

a mechanism to raise and lower the tower,

a plurality of tower guy wire attaching points located on the tower, and

a plurality of guy wires each with an upper end attached to one of the tower guy wire attaching points and a lower end attached to one of the chassis guy wire or outrigger guy wire attaching points.

2. A method for stabilizing a mobile communications tower comprising the steps of:

leveling a trailer having a chassis mounted on two or more wheels, a hitch, and a plurality of chassis guy wire attaching points;

moving a tower pivotally mounted to a chassis on a trailer from a horizontal to a vertical position;

moving a plurality of outriggers pivotally mounted on said chassis from a retracted to an extended position;

attaching upper ends of a plurality of guy wires to the erected tower, attaching the lower ends of the plurality of guy wires to the chassis of the trailer and tightening the plurality of guy wires.

3. A mobile lighting tower comprising:

a trailer comprising a chassis, mounted on two or more wheels, a hitch, a plurality of chassis guy wire attaching points and a plurality of leveling mechanisms wherein the chassis has a plurality of retractable outriggers mounted on said chassis, each outrigger having an outrigger guy wire attaching point and a foot which can be adjusted vertically, wherein the lower end of each guy wire is attached to an outrigger guy wire attaching point,

a telescopic tower pivotally mounted on the trailer,

a mechanism to raise and lower the tower,

a plurality of tower guy wire attaching points located on the tower, and

a plurality of guy wires each with an upper end attached to one of the tower guy wire attaching points and a lower end attached to one of the chassis guy wire or outrigger guy wire attaching points.

4. A method for stabilizing a mobile lighting tower comprising the steps of:

leveling a trailer having a chassis mounted on two or more wheels, a hitch, and a plurality of chassis guy wire attaching points;

moving a tower pivotally mounted to a chassis on a trailer from a horizontal to a vertical position;

moving a plurality of outriggers pivotally mounted on said chassis from a retracted to an extended position; and

attaching upper ends of a plurality of guy wires to the erected tower, attaching the lower ends of the plurality of guy wires to the chassis of the trailer and tightening the plurality of guy wires.

5. A mobile communication tower as set forth in claim 1 wherein said pivotally mounted outriggers swing radially.

6. A mobile communication tower as set forth in claim 1 wherein said outriggers pivotally mounted to said chassis pivotally move about an axis parallel to said tower.

7. A mobile lighting tower as set forth in claim 3 wherein said outriggers swing radially.

8. A mobile lighting tower as set forth in claim 3 wherein said outriggers pivotally move about an axis parallel to said tower.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT 2

ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, Laurence H. Langholz and Robert C. Brothers, citizens of the United States, residing (respectively) at 10 East Third Street, Suite 700, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103 and 3938 S. 93rd East Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145, (hereinafter called ASSIGNORS), have invented certain new and useful improvements in a SELF GUYING COMMUNICATION TOWER, which they are about to make application for Letters Patent of the United States, the said application having been executed on even day herewith;

WHEREAS, ASSIGNORS, the said inventors, are now the exclusive owners of said application, the invention described and claimed therein, and all rights in, to and under the same; and

WHEREAS, AllTech Communications, L.L.C., a limited liability company created and existing under the laws of the State of Oklahoma doing business at 10 East Third Street, Suite 700, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103 (hereinafter referred to as ASSIGNEE), is desirous of acquiring the entire right, title and interest in and to the aforementioned invention, application, and in, to and under any and all Letters Patent of the United States and in any and all foreign countries thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, this indenture witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNORS, the said inventors, have sold, assigned, transferred and set over and do hereby sell, assign, transfer and set over to the said ASSIGNEE, the said invention and application, and any and all divisions and continuations thereof, and any and all Letters Patent of the United States, its territorial possessions, and any and all foreign countries which may be granted therefor, and any and all extensions, reissues or certificates of reexamination of said Letters Patent, including the right of priority and the subject matter of any and all claims which may be obtained in every such patent, the same to be held and enjoyed by the said ASSIGNEE for its own use and behoof, and for the use and behoof of its successors, assigns, or other legal representatives, to the end of the term or terms for which said Letters Patent of the United States, territories and foreign countries are or may be granted, extended, reissued, or reexamined as fully and entirely as same would have been held and enjoyed by ASSIGNOR, if this assignment and sale had not been made.

AND, ASSIGNORS hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of Patents to issue any and all Letters Patent of the United States on said invention, or resulting from said application, and from any and all divisions and continuations, extensions, reissues or reexaminations thereof to the said ASSIGNEE, of the entire interest, and hereby covenants that they have full right to convey the entire interest therein assigned, and that they have not executed and will not execute any agreement in conflict therewith.

AND, ASSIGNORS further hereby covenant and agree that they will, at any time, upon request, at the expense of said ASSIGNEE, execute and deliver any and all papers that may be necessary or desirable to perfect the title to said invention, and to said Letters Patent as may be granted therefor, in said ASSIGNEE, its successors, assigns, or other legal representatives, and that if said ASSIGNEE, its successors, assigns, or other legal representatives shall desire to file any divisional or continuation application, or to secure an extension, a reissue or certificate of reexamination of such Letters Patent, or to file a disclaimer relating thereto, will, upon request, sign all papers, make all rightful oaths, and do all acts requisite for the filing of such divisional or continuing application, or such application for extension, reissue or request for reexamination and procuring thereof, and for the filing of such disclaimers, without further compensation, but at the expense of said ASSIGNEE, its successors or other legal representatives.

AND, ASSIGNORS do further covenant and agree, that they will, at any time, upon request, communicate to said ASSIGNEE, its successors, assigns, or other legal representatives, at its expense, such facts relating to said invention and Letters Patent or the history thereof, as may be known to them, and testify as to the same in any interference or other litigation, when requested to do so.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands.

LAURENCE H. LANGHOLZ

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF TULSA)

On this 16th day of March, 2001, before me personally appeared LAURENCE H. LANGHOLZ, to me known to be the person described hereinabove who executed the foregoing Assignment, and who acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the reasons and purpose therein set forth.

My Commission Expires:

8-19-02

Notary Public

ROBERT C. BROTHERS

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
) SS:
COUNTY OF TULSA)

On this 16th day of March, 2001, before me personally appeared ROBERT C. BROTHERS, to me known to be the person described hereinabove who executed the foregoing Assignment, and who acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the reasons and purpose therein set forth.

My Commission Expires:

8-19-02

Notary Public